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## POLITICAL.

### WITHDRAWAL OF MR. CALHOUN.

ROOM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
January 3, 1844.

*To the Editors of the Mercury:*

We inclose to you for publication a letter to us and an address from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun to his friends and supporters, giving his reasons for withholding his name as a candidate for the Presidency, from the Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 4th Monday in May next.

In placing this document in your hands for publication, it is proper to state, that although transmitted to this Committee, to be through them submitted to the public, the absence of many of its members prevented the assembling of a quorum until this day, when its publication was directed in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Calhoun.

FORT HILL, Dec. 21, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith enclose you, as the organ of those who have nominated me for the Presidency in this State, subject to a Convention fairly constituted, an Address to my political friends and supporters, assigning my reasons for not permitting my name to go before the proposed Convention to be held in Baltimore in May next. I transmit it to you, because I deem it respectful and proper to make it known to those to whom it is addressed, through you, and in order to afford you an opportunity to take such measures in relation to it as you may deem proper, if indeed, you should deem any necessary. All I have to request is, that its publication should not be unnecessarily delayed.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. JACOB BOND I'ON,
*And other members of the Committee.*

### ADDRESS OF MR. CALHOUN TO HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS.

I have left it to you my friends and supporters, through whose favorable estimate of my qualifications my name has been presented to the people of the United States, for the office of chief magistrate to conduct the canvass on such principles and in such manner, as you might think best. But in so doing, I did not waive my right to determine, on my individual responsibility, what course my duty might compel me to pursue ultimately, nor have I been an inattentive observer of the canvass and the course you have taken.

It affords me pleasure to be enabled to say that on all leading questions, growing out of the canvass, I heartily concurred with you in the grounds you took, and especially those relating to the mode in which the delegates to the proposed convention to be held in Baltimore should be appointed, and how they should vote. You have in my opinion, conclusively shown that they should be appointed by districts and vote per capita, but your reasons, conclusive as they are, have proved in vain. Already New York and some other states have appointed delegates en masse by state convention, and one state (Virginia) has resolved that the votes of her delegates shall be settled by the majority and be counted per capita. Their course would necessarily overrule that which you have so ably supported should you go into convention, and would leave you no alternative but to yield yours and adopt theirs however much you may be opposed to it on principle, or to meet them on the most unequal terms, with divided, against united and concentrated forces.

The question is, then, what course under such circumstances should be adopted. And that question you will be compelled speedily to decide. The near approach of the time for meeting of the proposed convention will not admit of much longer delay.—But as your course may depend to some degree on that which I have decided to take, I deem it due to the relation subsisting between us, to make mine known to you without further delay. I, then, after the most careful and deliberate survey of the ground, have decided that I cannot permit my name to go before the proposed convention, constituted as it must now be, consistently with the principles which have ever guided my public conduct. My objections are insuperable. As it must be constituted, it is repugnant to all the principles on which, in my opinion, such a convention should be formed. What those principles are, I shall now proceed briefly to state.

I hold, then, with you, that the convention should be so constituted as to utter fully and clearly the voice of the people, and not that of political managers or office holders and office seekers; and for that purpose I hold it indispensable that the delegates should be appointed directly by the people, or, to use the language of General Jackson, should be "fresh from the people." I also hold that the only possible mode to effect this, is for the people to choose the delegates by districts, and that they should vote per capita. Every other mode of appointing would be controlled by political machinery, and place the appointments in the hands of the few who work it. The object, then, to the proposed convention, because it will not be constituted in conformity with this fundamental article of the republican creed.

The delegates to it will be appointed from some of the states, not by the people in districts, but as has been stated, by state conventions en masse, composed of delegates appointed in all cases, as far as I am informed, by county or district conventions, and in some cases, if not misinformed, these again composed of delegates appointed by still smaller divisions, or a few ineterested individuals. Instead, then, of being directly or fresh from the people, the delegates to the Baltimore convention will be the delegates of the delegates, and of course removed in all cases, at least three if not four, degrees from the people.—At each successive remove, the voice of the people will become less full and distinct, until at last it will be so faint and imperfect as not to be audible. To drop metaphor, I hold it impossible to form a scheme more perfectly calculated to annihilate the control of the people over the Presidential election, and vest it in those who make politics a trade, and who live, or expect to live, on the Government.

In this connection, I object not less strongly to the mode in which Virginia has resolved her delegates shall vote. With all due respect, I must say I can imagine nothing more directly in conflict with the principles of our Federal system of Government, or to use a broader expression, the principles on which all confederated communities have ever been united. I hazzard nothing in saying that there is not an instance in our political history, from the meeting of the first Revolutionary Congress to the present day, of the Delegates of any State voting by majority and counting *per capita*; nor do I believe an instance of the kind can be found in the history of any confederated community. There is, indeed something monstrous in the idea of giving the majority the right of impressing the vote of the minority into its service, and counting them as its own. The plain rule—that which has ever prevailed, and which conforms to the dictates of common sense—is that where a State votes as a State, by a majority of its Delegates, the votes count one, be they few or many, or the State large or small. On the contrary, where the votes of all the Delegates are counted, they vote individually and independently, each for himself counting one. And it is to be noted, that wherever this latter mode of voting exists among confederated States, it is in all cases founded on compact, to which the consent of each State is required. In the absence of compact, the invariable mode of voting, in such States, is in all cases, by the majority, their vote counting one.—The course which Virginia has resolved to take, is in violation of this plain and fundamental rule, and if it should become a settled practice, would be destructive of the foundation on which the whole structure of the State Right doctrine is reared.

I hold, in the next place, to be an indispensible principle, that the Convention should be so constituted, as to give to each State, in the nomination of a candidate, the same relative weight, which the Constitution secures to it in the election of the President, making due allowance for its relative party strength. By the election, I mean the whole, the eventual choice, when it goes into the House of Representatives, as well as the primary vote in the electoral college. The one is as much a part of the election as the other. The two make the whole. The adoption of the one, in the Convention, which framed the Constitution, depended on the adoption of the other. Neither could possibly be adopted alone. The two were the result of compromise between the larger and smaller States, after a long and doubtful struggle, which threatened the loss of the Constitution itself. The object of giving to the smaller States an equality with the larger, in the eventual choice by the House, was to counterpoise the preponderance of the larger in the electoral college. Without this, the smaller would have voted against the whole provision, and its rejection would have been the consequence.—Even as it stands, Delaware voted against it. In confirmation of what I state, I refer to Mr. Madison's report on the proceedings of the Convention.

Having stated what I mean by the election, it will require but a few words to explain my reasons for the principles I have laid down. They are few and simple, and rest on the ground that the nomination is in reality the election, if concurred in, as far as the party is concerned. It is so intended to be. The leading reason assigned for making it, is to prevent a division of the party, and thereby prevent the election from going into the House, where the smaller States would have the advantage intended to be secured to them by the Constitution, by being placed on an equality with the larger.

Such being the intended object and effect, I now submit to every candid mind, whether the Convention ought not to be so constituted, as to compensate in the nomination for the important advantage in the election, which the smaller States surrender by going into a Convention. Would it not be unfair—a palpable want of good faith and subversive of the compromise of the Constitution—to withhold it? Or, if demanded, would it be short of an insult to refuse it? Can it be thought, that the smaller States are so debased and absorbed in the party politics of the day, as to permit themselves to be thus indirectly stripped of a right, which their high-minded and patriotic ancestors held so dear, as even to prefer the loss of the Constitution itself, rather then surrender it.

I object, then, to the proposed Convention, in this connection, because it makes no compensation to the smaller States for the surrender of this unquestionable and important constitutional right. Instead of that, its advocates peremptorily and indignantly refuse any, and treat with scorn every attemt to secure it. Some have even gone so far as to deny, that the eventual choice of the House constitutes any portion of the election; and to manifest open hostility against the provision of the Constitution which contains it.

If there was no other objection, the one under consideration would be insuperable with me. I differ utterly from the advocates of the proposed Convention, in reference to this provision. I regard it as one of the first importance, not because I desire the election to go into the House, but because I believe it to be an indispensable means, in the hands of the smaller States, of preserving their just and constitutional weight in the Presidential election, and through that, in the Executive Department and the Government itself, which I believe to be essential to the preservation of our sublime federal system. I regard the adjustment of the relative weight of the States in the Government to be the fundamental compromise of the Constitution, and that on which our whole political system depends. Its adjustment constituted the great difficulty in forming the Constitution. The principle on which it was finally effected was, that while due concession should be made to population, a provision should be also made, in some form, to preserve the original equality of the States in every department of the Government. The principle was early carried out in constituting the legislative department, by preserving the equality of the States in one branch, (the Senate,) and conceding to populations its full preponderance in the other. But the great and difficult task of reducing it to practice was, in the Executive Department, at the head of which there is but a single officer. So great was it, that it occupied the attention of the Convention, from time to time, during the whole session, and was very near causing a failure at last. It would have been an easy task to constitute that department, either on the principle of the equality of the States in the Government, or that of population. To combine the two, in the election of a single officer, was quiet a different affair; but however difficult, it had to be preformed, at the hazard of losing the Constitution.

It was finally accomplished, by giving to the larger States nearly the same preponderance in the electoral college, as they have in the House, and to the smaller, in the event of a choice by the House, the same equality they possess in the Senate; thus following closely the analogy of the Legislative Department. To make it as close as possible, it was at first proposed to give the eventual choice to the Senate instead of the House, but it was altered, and the present provision adopted, for reasons which did not affect the principle.

It was believed by the framers, the practical operation of the provision would be, that the electoral college, in which the influence of the larger States preponderates, would nominate and that the House voting by States, where their equality is preserved, would elect who should be the President. To give it that operation in practice, the provision, as it originally stood in the Constitution, was that each elector should vote for two individuals, without discriminating which should be President or Vice President, and if no one had a majority of the whole votes, then out of the five highest, the House voting by States, should elect one, and the person not elected, having the highest number of votes, should be the Vice President. It has been since altered, so that the electors should designate which should be President, and which Vice President, and the selection of the House was limited to the three highest. It is manifest, that if this provision of the Constitution had been left to operate by itself, without the intervention of caucuses or party conventions between the people and the election, that the practical operation would have been such as I have stated, and such as was clearly intended by the farmers of the Constitution.

The object intended is important. The preservation of the relative weight of the States, as established by the Constitution in all the Departments, is necessary to the success and duration of our system of Government; but it may be doubted, whether the provision adopted to effect it in the Executive Department, is not too refined for the strong, and I may add, corrupt passions, which the Presidential election will ever excite. Certain it is, that if the practice of nominating candidates for the Presidency, by Conventions constituted as they proposed, shall become the established usage, it will utterly defeat the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and would be followed by a radical and dangerous change, not only in the Executive Department, but in the Government itself.

This danger was early foreseen, and to avoid it, some of the wisest and most experienced statesmen of former days so strongly objected to Congsessional caucuses to nominate candidates for the Presidency, that they never could be induced to attend them among these it will be sufficient to name Mr. Macon and Mr. Lowndes. Others, believing that this provision of the Constitution was too refined for practice, were solicitoue to amend it, but without impairing the influence of the smaller States in the election—Among these I rank myself. With that object resolutions were introduced, in 1828, in the Senate, by Col. Benton, and in the House by Mr. McDuffie, providing for districting the States and for referring the election back to the people, in case there should be no choice, to elect one from the two highest candidates. The principle which governed in the amendment proposed, was to give a fair compensation to the smaller States for the surrender of their advantage in the eventual choice by the House, and at the same time to make the mode of electing the President more strickly in conformity with the principles of our popular institutions, and to be less liable to corruption, than the existing provision. They received the general support of the party, but were objected to by a few, as not being a full equivalent to the smaller States. The principle embraced is identical with that on which you proposed to constitute the Baltimore Convention, but which has been so dictatorially objected to by some, who then took so prominent a part in its favor. If you have not succeeded, there is at least some consolation in reflecting, that if others have since changed, you now stand where you then did, in the purer and better days of the party. I was in favor of it then, as I am now, not because I consider the resolution of perfect, theoretically, as the existing provisions of the Constitution, but because I believed it would in practice more certainly accomplish what the framers of the Constitution intended. But while the provision stands as it does, I would regard myself as little short of a traitor to that sacred instrument, should I give my assent, directly or indirectly, to any practice which would have the effect of divesting the smaller States of the due weight which it secures to them in the Presidential election, whether designed or not. And here let me add, that as objectionable as I think a Congressional caucus for nominating a President, it is in my opinion, far less so, than a convention constituted as is proposed. The former had indeed many things to recommend it. Its members, consisting the Senators and Representatives, were the immediate organs of the State Legislatures, or the people; were responsible to them, respectively and were, for the most part, of high character, standing, and talents. They voted *per capita*, and what is very important, they represented fairly the relative strength of the party in their respective States. In all these important particulars, it was all that could be desired for a nominating body, and formed a striking contrast to the proposed Convention; and yet, it could not be borne by the people in the then purer days of the Republic. I, acting with General Jackson and most of the leaders of the party at the time, contributed to put it down, because we believed it to be liable to be acted on and influenced by the patronage of the Government; an objection far more applicable to a convention constituted as the one proposed, than to a Congressional caucus. Far, however, was it from my intention, in aiding to put that down, to substitute in its place what I regard as an hundred times more objectionable in every point of view. Indeed, if there must be an intermediate body between the people and the election, unknown to the Constitution, it may be well questioned whether a better than the old plan of a Congressional caucus can be devised.

In taking the ground I have, in favor of maintaining the right secured to the smaller States by the compromise of the Constitution, I am actuated by no partisan feeling or desire to conciliate their good opinion. If the case was reversed, and the rights of the larger, instead of the smaller, were invaded, I would with equal readiness and firmness, stand up in their defence. I am the partisan of neither one nor the other, but simply a supporter of the Constitution, and what I believe to be jus. and fair. I regard the Constitution as the only ark of safety for all, and I believe that in defending it, I defend the interest and safety of each and all—the greater as well as the smaller—the States invading the right of the others, as well as the States whose rights are invaded.

I have laid down the principle, on which I rest the objection in question, with the limitation, that the relative weight of the States should be maintained, making due allowance for their relative party strength. The propriety of the limitation is so apparent, that but a few words, in illustration, will be required. The Convention is a party Convention, and professedly intended to take the sense of the party, which cannot be done fairly, if States having but little party strength, are put on an equality with those which have much. If that were done, the result might be that a small portion of the party from States the lest sound, politically, and which could give but little support in Congress, might select the candidate, and make the President, against a great majority of the soundest, and on which the President and his administration would have to rely for support. All this is clearly too unfair and improper to be denied. There may be a great difficulty in applying a remedy in a Convention, but I do not feel myself called upon to say how it can be done, or by what standard the relative party strength of the respective States should be determined; perhaps the best would be their relative strength in Congress at the time. I added the limitation for the sake of accuracy, and to show how imperfectly the party must be represented, when it is overlooked. I see no provision in the proposed Coovention to meet it.

But in order to realize how the Convention will operate, it will be necessary to view the combined effects of the objections which I have made. Thus viewed, it will be found, that a Convention so constituted, tends irresistibly to centralization—centralization of the control over the Presidential election in the hands of a few of the central, large States, at first, and finally, in political managers, office holders and office seekers; or to express it differently, in that protion of the community, who live, or expect to live, on the Government, in contradistinction to the great mass, who expect to live on their own means, or their honest industry; and who maintain the Government, and, politically speaking, emphatically the people.

That such would be the case, may be inferred from the fact, that it would afford the means to some six or seven States, lying contiguous and not far from the centre of the Union, to control the nomination, and through that the election, by concentrating their united votes in the Convention. Give them the power of doing so, and it would not long lie dormant. What may be done by combination, where the temptation is so great, will be sure, ere long, to be done. To combine and conquer, is not less true as a maxim, where power is concerned, than to "Divide and conquer." Nothing is better established, than that the desire for power can bring together and unite the most discordant materials.

But the tendency to centralization will not stop there. The appointment of Delegates *en-masse* by State Convention, would tend, at the same time and even with greater force, to centralize this control in the hands of the few, who make politics a trade. The farther the Convention is removed from the people, the more certainly the control over it will be placed in the hands of the interested few, and when removed three or four degrees, as has been shown it will be, where the appointment is by State Conventions, the power of the people will cease, and the seekers of Executive favor will become supreme. At that stage, an active, trained, and combined corps will be formed in the party, whose whole time and attention will be directed to politics.—It will be their sole business. Into their hands, the appointment of Delegates, in all the stages, will fall, and they will take special care that none but themselves or their humble and obedient dependents shall be appointed. The central and State Conventions will be filled by the most experienced and cunning, and after nominating the President, they will take good care to divide the patronage and offices, both of the General and State Governments among themselves and their dependants. But why say *will?* Is it not *already the case?* Have there not been many instances of State Conventions being filled by office seekers, who, after making the nomination, have divided the offices in the State among themselves and their partisans, and joined in recommending to the candidate whom they have just nominated to appoint them to the offices to which they have been respectively allotted. If such be the case in the infancy of the system, it must end, if such conventions should become the established usage, in the President nominating his successor.—When it comes to that, it will not be long before the sword will take the place of the Constitution.

Such are my objections to the mode in which the proposed Convention is to be constituted; and my reasons for entertaining them. They are such, that I cannot refuse to obey them without renouncing the principles which I have often avowed in public and private, and which have guided me through the whole course of my public life.

In coming to this conclusion, I have not passed over, without careful examination, the reasons assigned by its advocates for constituting the Convention as they propose. They have not diminished the force of my objections. I propose to notice the most prominent:

That which they have urged with the greatest confidence, is, that each State has a right to appoint Delegates as she pleased. I meet it, by utterly denying that there is any such right. That each State has the right to act as it pleases, in whatever relates to itself exclusively, no one will deny; but it is a perfectly novel doctrine, that any State has such a right, when she comes to act in concert with others in reference to what concerns the whole. In such cases it is the plainest dictate of common sense, that whatever affects the whole, should be regulated by the consent of all, and not by the discretion of each.—That the appointment of Delegates to the proposed Convention is a case of this description, I trust I have conclusively shown. I have, I also trust, shown more: that the supposed right is perfectly deceptive; for while it claims for each State the right to appoint Delegates as it pleases, it in reality gives the larger States the right to dictate how the others shall appoint. If, for example, the Empire State, as it is called, adopts the mode of appointing, (as she has,) which will concentrate her whole strength, what discretion would she leave to others, if they go into Convention, but to appoint as she has appointed, or to be ruled by her. It is then, neither more nor less than a claim to dictate, under the garb of a right, and such its exercise has proved in the present case. It has left no option, but to conform to her course, or be overruled, or refuse to go into the Convention.

I regret this, because I sincerely desire to preserve the harmony of the party. I had strong hope that the rally after the defeat of 1840 would be exclusively on principles. This hope was greatly strengthened by the truly Republican and noble stand, taken at the extra session, and the earlier portion of the succeeding regular session. During that period of rigid adherance to principle, perfect harmony pervaded the ranks of the party. I beheld it with joy. I believed the moment highly favorable for the thorough reformation of the Government and the restoration of the Constitution. To the Republican party, I looked for the accomplishment of this great work; and I accordingly felt the deepest solicitude, that the stand taken, and the harmony which existed, should be preserved. In order that it should, I made up my mind to waive the objection, which I have long entertained to any intermediate body, unknown to the Constitution, between the people and the election of the President, in the hope that the proposed Convention would be so constituted that I might, consistently with my principles, give it my support. In this I have been disappointed, and being so, I am compelled to decide as I have done. The same motives which impel me to seperate from the administration of Gen. Jackson in the plenitude of its power, and to come to the rescue of Mr. Van Buren's at its greatest depres-

sion, compels me now to withhold my name from the proposed convention.

Having now assigned my reasons for refusing to permit my name to go before the Baltimore Convention, it rests with you who have placed it before the people, and assented to abide by a convention fairly constituted, to determine what course you will pursue.

Be your decision what it may, I shall be content. But I regard it as due to the occasion, to you and myself, to declare that under no circumstances whatever shall I support any candidate, who is opposed to free trade, and in favor of the protective policy, or whose prominent and influential supporters are. I hold the policy to be another name for a system of monopoly and plunder, and to be thoroughly anti-Republican and Federal in its character. I also hold that so long as the duties are so laid as to be in fact bounties to one portion of the community, while they are oppressive on the other, there can be no hope that the Goverment can be reformed or that its expenditures will be reduced to the proper standard.

Were I, with the evidences before me, to say otherwise of my course, it would be, practically, to declare that I regard the protective policy to be an open question, so far as the party is concerned, which I would consider, on my part a virtual abandonment of the cause of Free Trade. That can never be. I have done and suffered too much for it, when its friends were few and feeble, to abandon it now—now, when the auspices, every where on this, and the other side of the Atlantic, proclaim the approaching downfall of protection and the permanent triumph of Free Trade.

I, who upheld it against monopoly and plunder, in the worst times, and braved the menaces of Administration and Opposition, when packed by a single state—will not—cannot abandon the glorious cause now when its banner waves in proud triumph over the metropolis of the commercial world.

I shall maintain immovably the ground I have so long occupied, until I have witnessed its great and final victory, if it shall please the Disposer of Events to spare my life so long. It will be, indeed a victory—the harbinger of a new and brighter and higher civilization.

Much less, still, can I give my support to any candidate who shall give his aid or countenance to the agitation of abolition in Congress or elsewhere; or whose prominent and influential supporters and friends shall. I doubt the sincerity of any man who declares he is no abolitionist, while at the same time he aids or countenances the agitation of the question, be his pertext what it may. If we have a right to our slaves we have a right to hold them in quiet. If the constitution guarantees one, it guarantees the other; and if it forbids the one from being attacked, it equally forbids the other. Indeed, the one stands to the other as means to an end, and is avowed by the abolitionists. and on the plainest principles of morals, if end be prohibited, the means of effecting it also are. Of the two, I regard the deluded fanatic far less guilty and dangerous than he who, for political or party purpose, aids or countenances him in what he knows is intended to do that which he acknowledges is forbidden by the constitution.

It is time that an end should be put to this system of agitation and plunder. They have been borne long enough. They are kindred measures and hostile, as far at leat as one portion of the country is concerned. While the tariff takes from us the proceeds of our labor, abolition strikes at the labor itself. The one robs us of our income while the other aims at destroying the source from which that income is derived. It is impossible for us to stand patiently much longer, under their double operation without being impoverished or ruined.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

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*Painful Disclosures.* A man named Judd has been for some time officiating as a minister of God over a congregation whose place of meeting is at the corner of Tillery and Barbarine streets. The basement of his building is composed of several departments used for purposes connected with the church. One of these apartments has written over the door the "Rev. Mr Judd's study." It was the practice of this man to pass much of his time in his study, and he frequently even had his meals brought there. The little girls connected with the Sunday school, on certain days in the week were in the habit of visiting their Pastor in his study, for the ostensible purpose of reciting lessons in catechism. We cannot stain our paper by publishing the details of the revolting conduct of this impious villain towards the children he thus entrapped into his infamous den. Suffice it to say *many* parents are almost heart broken at the horrors inflicted on their children, and many little children of too tender an age fully to comprehend the enormities practised upon them, are trembling with fear at at the distress which so bitterly saddens their parents.

Judd has left Brooklin, and, we are informed, has gone to New Brunswick. [Brooklyn Advertiser.

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At a meeting of the church members in a town somewhere down east, to take into consideration the low state of religion and to endeavor to ascertain if the cause were not the lack of spiritual grace among the professors, Deacon S. arose and said that "although he had enjoyed the reputation of a holy man for many years, and had probably been looked up to by many of his neighbors as an example worthy of imitation, he felt compelled to confess how unworthy he was of that name and character. He felt himself to be wanting in sincerity in much that he professed; he had been avaricious and hard hearted; had frequently over reached his neighbors bargaining with them, and been insensible to the appeals of the destitute for assistance. He felt himself to be a very great sinner in deed, and he begged the prayers of his brethren." Mr. B. rose and said he had listened with the most pleasing emotions to the candid avowals of brother S. and lest there should be doubts in the minds of any as to the sincerity of his confessions, he would state, that, having been well acquainted with Deacon S. for the last fifteen years, he could certify to the truth of all he had said concerning himself that evening.—Whereupon Deacon S. sprang up, his eyes sparkling with rage, and doubling his fist at Mr. B. exclaimed, "You lie sir! and I will flog you as soon as you get out of doors."

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## MESMERISM—AMPUTATION.

The subject of Animal Magnetism is one upon which there are a great variety of opinions, and about which, even among the believers in it, there are a variety of conflicting opinions, while there are others who think the matter a mere pretence— an exploded humbug fit only for ridicule. Of course we do not intend to enter the lists with any party in the controversy. We have had occasion repeatedly to acknowledge how greatly we have been perplexed respecting this subject, and the utter impossibility or our denying the existence of a mysterious *something*, called Animal Magnetism. This conviction has been greatly strengthened by a circumstance witnessed by us on Saturday last, a short account of which we purpose giving to our readers.

By invitation of Dr. Josiah Deane, we attended at the house of Mr. Luther Cary, in this city, for the purpose of witnessing an experiment in mesmerism and a surgical operation. There were present Doctors Deane, Hosea Rich and his son, George B. Snell, and Mason, John E. Godfery, Esq., G. W. Ladd, J. M. Barnes, and ourself.

The arrangement had all been made for amputating one of Mr. Cary's legs which from childhood has caused him much pain and inconvenience and which he had at length concluded to part with, after fifteen years weary companionship. The inducement for undergoining the operation at the present time was, that Dr Deane had been very successful in repeated trials of inducing the magnetic state and to render him quite insensible to physical suffering.

Doctor Deane, on Saturday in about twenty five minutes succeeded notwithstanding the great anxiety of the patient, on account of the intended operation, in getting him into the magnetic state, when the work of amputation was commenced by Dr. Hosea Rich assisted by the others surgeons in attendance.

During the operation the patient complained of a sensation in the bottom of his foot, as though some one was pricking it, and at one time for a brief period, appeared to be rousing from the magnetic state, and half conscious, by suspicion at least, that the operation had commenced, and at this time there, was quite a struggle and much muscular action, but he was soon thrown more fully into the magnetic state, and was then quite unconscious of what was going on; entering into conversation respecting the operation, and proposing that it be postponed to the next week, &c, and insisting, even after the leg was amputated, that he would not have it done until it was fully paralyzed, at the same time expressing some doubt whether the Doctor would be able to accomplish this.

While the Doctor were dressing the knee, the organs of mirthfulness and tune were excited, and the patient amused the company by jolly laughter and by singing several tunes with much relish.

After the operation had been preformed and the limb dressed, Mr. Cary was placed in his bed being still in the magnetic state, and was induced to sing. His aged, widowed mother was called, and entered the room just as he was singing with much zeal, which greatly affected the aged woman, and she burst into tears. Mr. Cary was now taken out of the magnetic sleep, and on rousing up appeared quite startled on seeing the company present; and, speaking to his sister and to his mother, a shade of sadness passed over his countenance, as he told them he had postponed having the operation preformed until the Doctor should be more successful in paralyzing his leg. A passing smile over all countenances led him to suspect there might be something in the wind, and it then occured to him that he was in bed, and in attempting to rise, he was cautioned not to do it, upon which he remarked that perhaps his leg was off, as he was placed in bed.

Upon being assured of the fact, he in great glee cried out, "Good! I am glad the old leg is off!" He then stated that the only sensation he had experienced was like that of some one pricking the bottom of his font.

It may be necessary to say that the operation was somewhat protracted on account of the difficulties attending it, as all the parts were contracted and much deformed by disease. Mr. Cary, when we left, appeared very comfortable and happy, and much as though nothing unusual had happened, certainly as though he had not suffered at all from the operation.

It would afford much amusement to give the various remarks made by the patient and the little incidents that occurred, in detail, but we prefer a plain statement of the essential, sober facts in the case.—Bangor Courier.

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## TOWN COURT BILL.

We have received a copy of the new Town Court Bill now before the legislature. It is somewhat—but not essentially—different from the one vetoed by Gov. Kavanagh. We give a synopsys:

1. There shall be established, in every city, town and plantation in this State, a court or courts of trial, as hereafter provided, each court to consist of one justice of trials, who shall be commissioned by the Govenor, with the advice and consent of the council, and shall hold his office for the term of seven years. Said justice shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all suits of a civil nature, where the debt or other matter in demand, does not exceed one hundred dollars, excepting those actions where the title of real estate is put in issue by the pleadings filed in the case, by either party.

2. In every town or plantation having less than five hundred inhabitants, the govenor may appoint one justice, and in every city, town or plantation, containing more than five hundred inhabitants, he *shall* appoint one such justice, and as often as a vacancy may occur. And where they have more that two thousand inhabitants he shall appoint an additional one, if requested by a legal vote of the town, legally passed at the annual meeting in March or April.

3. The Justices are to have the same criminal jurisdiction now provided by law, and may take cognizance of simple larceny up to twenty dollars.

4. A jury box is to be provided by the city or town. The jury may consist of six persons, if the plaintiff and defendant, in writing, before the justice, shall so agree before the same is summoned; and in default of said agreement, it shall consist of twelve persons.

Either party in any civil suit before said court of trial, shall be entitled to a trial by a jury, when such party shall request the same of said justice not more than ten and not less than seven days before the time of trial.

5. Appeal to the Supreme Court is allowed in all cases but the following:—

*First*—When judgment was rendered on nonsuit or default.

*Second*—In all civil actions where the judgment or verdict rendered is not more than twenty dollars, debt or damage.

6. Any justice appointed under this act may appoint and employ, *at his own expense*, a recorder.

7. No justice of the peace or judge of any police or municipal court in any city, town or plantation, wherein said court of trial shall be established, shall exercise any civil or criminal jurisdiction, except under the authority of the United States, under a penalty of twenty dollars, to the use of the city, town or plantation, where the offence is committed, to be recovered in an action of debt, in any court proper to try the same.—Portland American.

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 13, 1844.


"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few (but still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

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REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—This Report shows that the inmates of the State Prison have been remarkably healthy during the past year. One of the reasons assigned for this result is the small quantity of medicine taken. Two only have died during the past year; same number as in this State.

The Physician, in his report, says, "During the above time the physician has declined giving drugs to the convicts until fully satisfied in the first place that the applicant was sick. Secondly, that his malady was understood and susceptible of cure or relief.—Thirdly, that the proposed drug was well adapted to benefit the patient, and not likely to leave any deleterious influence on the system."

These reasons for the management of the sick have reason and common sense on their side. They are fitted not merely for the convicts of a State Prison, but for the inhabitants of the whole country. What more reasonable than the requirement that a patient should be sick before he swallows medicine; or rather who is so much a dolt as to want medicine before he is sick? However absurd this may appear, it is often the case that convicts feign themselves sick in order to avoid labour or seek opportunities of escape. Therefore the necessity of close examination. Is it not the case sometimes that persons who are not confined within the walls of a prison, *think* themselves sick? If so, the propriety as well as benefit of deferring medicine of any kind is plainly seen. A patient should take medicine because he is really sick, not because he thinks so, or because he is afraid he *shall be* sick.

The last rule, "that the proposed medicine shall be well adapted to benefit the patient, and not likely to leave any deleterious influence on the system," is one of vast importance, and if followed out would produce a glorious reform in the practice of medicine. Poisons, such as Mercury and other medicines of the like, leave deleterious influences on the system, and by this rule are rejected. The time is soon coming when this drug and several others no better, will be thrown aside as not adapted to the cure of disease, but deleterious to the human system. The people who have learned most about these medicines by experience, have already become convinced that isfi is scientific to swallow such and such remedies, it is not always beneficial. Napoleon said it was "against reason and common sense to call a poison a medicine;" and firmly persisted, to the latest period of his life, in his refusal ever to take any drug containing poison. Community would do well to adopt the adopt the sentiment of Napoleon; at any rate, should they adopt it, they would not, as some are known to have done, suffer from the deleterious effects of certain unwholesome and poisonous drugs.

The Physician says, in closing his Report, "The result of this experimental inquiry is truly gratifying, as the mortality has diminished about one third, and I firmly believe, that the same plan of treating diseases in the great human family, would be highly beneficial to mankind, and tend to elevate the character of the medical profession."

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## THE INDEPENDENT CLAY CLUB.

The American contains some humorous reposts of this imaginary colored Clay Club. On Thursday, Feb. 8, Jo Spattin relieved himself as follows:

Mr. Shiney:—I war greatly astonish at de las meetin dat de destruction ob yer two chiles should cause yer to brake up de meetin. If yer lub for Henry Clay, and de principles ob which he am de great defender, isn't stronger den de lub ob yer young wool heads, yer had better retire from de chair, and let yer place be occupied by some nigger what hab more philanthrope and less ob de soshall feelin. But, sar, as de great orator in de Roman Catholic Senate said,

> "I does not ris to spend de night in words:
> Let pleby hens talk, for it is not me trade."

I had no more idee, Mr. President, dat Zeke Gover hab so much skyence in him den I hab dat you are as good a man as I is.

But wid out furder talk, let us cum to de questhun, which am—'*Hab de promise ob de whigs in 1840 been fulfilled?*'

I regret to say, Mr. Shiney, dat in one case dey hab to de extinguishment ob de eyesight, which war de lawful property ob one ob my peepers.

You see, sar, dat I was a good sound loco, and voted for Jackson and Van Buren; but de whigs cum to me and hinted dat if I would come ober to dere interes dat I should hab dere influence. Well, sar, tinkin dat No. 1 was first law ob nater, I went ober to de coons I jined de log cabin, and I singed de songs, until I ulcerated my lungs, upset my libber, dislocated de wind pipe, lost my sonscience, upset de narves, and destroyed de system. In fine, sar, I made myself as big a nigger as any white dere be in de lot. Well, sar, de battle war fit, and de victory were victorious.—But de gemman what brought me ober followed up de game until he git a place at de crib ob goberment to feed on Uncle Sam'e hay. Well one day after dis gran result, I was rathed low in de filthy lucre, so I thought I would go to the gemmen what purchased me, and see if he would gib me de wharwith to git a little ob de stuff ob life. I met him at de door and touched my hat in demos approve style. As soon as I makes known my errand, he axes me, 'Who are you, yer brack scoun'rel, dat come here heggin ob me?'

At dat, sar, de dander 'gin to rise, and de locks ob wool 'gan to hug each oder mity snug.

'Who are I, ha?' says I. 'Is dat yer tale?—Why I is Joe Spattin, a dogarity̆pe miniature ob de prodigal son what wasted his poshum in riotous libbin; and, sar,' says I, 'I hab ate husks wid de swine long enufl, and now I want yer to be so good as yer word, and assist me a berry little.'

'Now look here,' says he, 'yer black willin; if yer cums here agin insultin de feeling ob a public officer, I will gib yer a back hander ober de lookers.'

Well, sar, I cum away, tinkin to myself dat was not de entertainment to which I was inwited. It want a great wile fore anodder one ob de whigs set a dog on me, and he grabbed me by de seat ob honer, and den went on his way leavin me to mourn under de *stern* realities of life, *minus* de ponoply. I tought den, sar, I would go up to de friend I called on fus to see if he would'nt supply de embarrisin deficiency. So I goes up to de door and I han't more den got my flippers on to de bell, 'fore he lit on me like a steam bullgine, and applied de extreme ends ob his arms wid such force ober my countenance, dat he completely discomboberated one ob my eyes. Well, sar, I got home de best way I could, and de sunshine ob my remainin sky light convinced me dat he come up to his promise and no mistake. Now perhaps, sar, some ob de locos may say dat dis an *eye-sore*-lated case and dat de fulfilment ob dis promise war all in my eye; but, sar, de dat as it may, dis nin't de only whig promise which hab been realized by dis chile. And wid dis I close hab done.

Mr. Shiney then rose, and said:

Gemmen:—I am almost oberpowered wid de eloquence and-trut ob yer remarks, and I could'nt stood to hear any more. So I will gib yer de quesshun for de next meetin which are, '*What war de influence ob de hard-cider campaign on de morals ob de people?*'—Portland American.

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## INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

NEAL DOW, Esq., while passing down Exchange street yesterday forenoon, was struck from behind and knocked down. The scoundrel was arrested, but some rowdies hustling around for the purpose he succeeded in breaking loose but was retaken in a house at the corner of Union and Fore street. A large crowd collected, and threats of rescue were freely uttered, but unaccomplished. Henry B. Hart, Esq., pulled from the fellow's bosom a cowhide, the ownership of which is well known. It is said that the man is a stranger in the city. There is no question but that he was hired for the puopose.

Now, what was the object? It was in *revenge* for Mr. Dow's denunciation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. This every body admits.—But if rumsellers think they can stay the tide of temperance, or to stop the mouth of such a man as Neal Dow, by such attacts they are mightily mistaken. It is indeed full time that these rum shops should be closed up by the strong arm of the law, if the persons and perhaps the lives of our citizens are to be thus jeopardised.

This man was without doubt *hired*, as we have before intimated, to commit this dastardly act:—The public have already surmised by whom. We hope the investigation will be followed up, until the responsibility rests upon the right shoulders.

Port. Amer.

The person who done this deed had his trial before the Municipal Court on Wednesday. There was an immense rush of people to the Court room. He called his name Samuel Stevens. After the testimony had been given in, he was bound over in the sum of $200 to answer at the March term of the District Court.—Committed.

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A SHORT SESSION.—It is thought by the people in this section of the State, and we presume in all others, that it full time the Legislature should adjourn, and we trust our friends will consult their own good and the public interests and wishes, in despatching the little business before them with as much rapidity as possible. The subject of the State printing, whatever may be thought of it at Augusta, we are confident is regarded abroad as the merest trifling, by which hundreds of dollars are sunk in debating whether some coppers shall be saved. As to whether the Age or the Argus shall be employed to execute the public printing, it is a matter of public indifference. It is a mere pecuniary matter between the two publishers, neither of whom has any special claim to the job, or is so important that the two houses should be occupied so long upon the question, and with so great waste of words, and time and money. If it is continued much longer, the people may well exclaim, 'A plague on both your houses.' Age and Argus.

The new Valuation is not yet reported, an I we trust it will be left in the hands of the committee, to be reported to the next Legislature, for some weeks' debate upon the subject will not be advantageous neither to the State nor the members.—Republican Journal.

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Gen. Jackson will be 77 years of age on the 14th of March next.

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## PROSPECTS AHEAD.

We have great reason to rejoice as members of the great Republican Party that the different feelings and interests of its friends are unity and coalesing on the important subject of the Presidency. We see in it the harbenger of success.—We feel assurance in our hope and strength as well as justice in our cause. The Whigs as usual, are endeavoring to produce division in our ranks, by calling the friends of Mr. Calhoun hard names and reproachful epithets, for coming forward manfully to the support of Mr. Van Buren. They may as well abandon their object. We feel sure they will find but little sympathy among the friends of Mr. Calhoun, who, if possible, are greater opponents of whig policy and principles than are the friends of Mr. Van Buren.

The Calhoun Members of the State Convention, of Virginia have issued an address to the people of that State, declaring it their conviction and duty to rally against Henry Clay in favor of the nominee of the National Convent on.

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## CAUCUS SYSTEM.

MR. EDITOR—Not long since I saw an article in the Democrat condemning the present caucus system, and recommending a different method of selecting candidates for office. That there are objections to the present system no one, who is acquainted with facts, will deny, and the substitute recommended, I think, would be but little better. Suppose the inhabitants of every town in a Congressional District met on a certain day, cast their votes, each town send the name of their favorite candidate to the District Committee, and they declare the gentleman having the most votes duly selected: would this be getting at a public expression of the popular will? A dozen candidates might be voted for and the one having the *most* votes in such a case would be selected by a small *minority*; the consequence would be a general "*bolting*," and no choice. Again, demagogues, and dishonest politicians, would have an opportunity to carry on their operations *secretly*, without any fear of having their intrigues exposed by an open convention. These reasons, without adducing others which with great propriety might be urged, are sufficient to condemn a system of this kind.

I go against all other systems and in favor of "*taking the stump.*" If a man wants to go to *Congress*, let him come out openly and say so, and then present his opinions publicly before the people, they then can correctly judge—whether they want his services or not. But I will give a few reasons for my preferences for this last named system

First,—Candidates would be relieved from a great embarrassment, under which they now have to labour. It is well known that candidates for Congress now canvass their several Districts, but they have to do it comparatively in a *secret* manner, instead of mingling with the common people, they go among particular friends, and thus the wires are pulled *secretly*. Now let this mock modesty be thrown off—let candidates go through their several Districts, and mingle with the *masses*, instead of urging their claims to a *few in secret*—let them boldly declare their principles in *public*.

This leads me directly to my second reason, which is this, a course like this would give a candidate confidence in the people and the people confidence in him. The present system is exactly the reverse of this—the people watch every movement of a candidate with a *jealous* eye, and he in turn looks upon them with strong suspicion.

Thirdly,—Another advantage to be derived from the "*stump*" system, is, that it would open the way for a familiar acquaintance between the people and their public servants; this is necessary to give the former confidence in the latter. How is it now? Why not one twentieth part of the electors *in* a Congressional District have *ever seen* the man who represents them in Congress. He is as much a stranger to them, personally, as a member from a District a thousand miles off.

Hence a representative does not feel that immediate responsibility, which rests upon him; and the people do not feel perfect freedom to make known to him their wants and wishes which a personal acquaintance would readily give. Let him go around among them—take them by the hand—mingle with them around their fireside and homes, meet them face to face when congregated together, and thus let there be a free, open and cordial interchange of views and feelings.

Fourthly,—This system affords an opportunty for the people to become familiarly acquainted with the political doctrines of a candidate. When he addresses the people, he is expected to give an open exposition of his views upon the great political questions of the day—if he conceals aught, he is interrogated: thus his private political opinions become the public property of the great mass of the electors. Under the present system, but few have any knowledge, further than common report, what are the peculiar tenets of their candidates; thus they are frequently deceived and cheated, and aid in elevating men to high and responsible stations, without any definite knowledge of their principles.

Fifthly,—The "stump" system is a direct channel through which the great body of the people can derive much useful instruction; comparatively, but a small portion of the people are well informed upon the great questions of political economy—for the good reason that they do not possess the *means* of information. Many are too poor to take the periodicals of the day—while others have but little time to peruse them; hence they have to depend upon others for nearly all the knowledge they acquire or possess Now let them occasionally assemble together—listen to expositions of principles as given by their candidates, & they cannot fail of recieving much useful information. They will then be better prepared to judge how they are in duty bound to act, when exercising the most sacred privilege given to free men.

The last reason I shall now urge in support of this system, is, the fact that a man thus *publicly pledged* to support certain principles, will seldom prove recreant to those by whose suffrages he has been elevated to office. Thus a party would have a greater security against those men who are disposed to turn traitors to their friends *after* they are elected.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have very briefly given the outline of certain reasons which have convinced me that the Southern and Western mode of selecting candidates for office is far preferable to our own. The objections, which are generally urged against this system, can be can be easily answered. If any of your readers, who think differently upon this subject from the views here advanced, wish to discuss the subject of the "stump system," with your gracious permission, Mr. Editor, I will meet them half way through the columns of the Democrat. We *all* want the *best* practicable system.—"What think, Democrats, shall we have the '*stump system?*'"

A PLEBEIAN.

February, 1844.

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TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of this State had passed Resolutions in favor of Distributing the proceeds of the public lands.

What constitutes true greatness in politicians, at the present day, seems not easily defined, or well understood Some, rushing upon the stage, claim to be oracles before they are voters; overturning "ancient landmarks," and now modeling party usages to meet their own ambitious views, producing distrust in those who have been accustomed to attach some degree of merit to candidates for office, as naturally connected with a proper discharge of duty—and an unwillingness to follow their rash designs, in those to whom has been accorded the deserved meed of praise, as faithful servants of the people.

These men determined to be great, will be so, tho' to secure the appellation they become great villains even.

But this age, fertile with invention, has fixed a new standard for the measure of human greatness, or rather the old standard of brute measure is now used for human beings, and as it is not laid down in the new Arithmetics, I will furnish a key by telling an old but true story.

A facetious old gentleman, in the town of D. in this County, vexed with the oft repeated depredation of the old female swine upon his potatoe field and garden, determined at length to apply a yoke to her neck made of four pieces of timber, two of which, applied to the throat and nape of the neck, horizontally, pined by two others in a perpendicular position pressing the sides. There was no trouble in assigning a proper place of operation, as the lean, lank sides of the animal, of which two would scarce make a shadow, often reposed under an old bench in the back kitchen.

This, then, was the place, and the next time the old sow occupied it, the door was shut; but the difficulty was in fitting up—for first, the horizontal pieces were too wide, and the yoke slipped off over the head; next, the perpendicular pins were too long, and her legs got through, so that the old farmer became exceedingly puzzled in obtaining a correct admeasurment, when the old sow broke from her confinement and with a single bound cleared the room through a pane of glass, that broke in fragments as she passed, with the speed of an arrow.—There, d—n her, Sam, said the old man, now I can fix the yoke. I've got the dimensions of her—*just seven by nine!*

MENSURATION.

LEGISLATURE.—On Saturday, 10th, and Monday, 12th inst. the Senate and House were occupied in discussing the Portland and Bath Rail Road, State road in Washington County, the Sluiceway, and the Resolves in relation to Elections. Many other things passed certain stages of Legislation.

Finally passed—Resolve authorizing the Land Agent to improve the Eastern Aroostook Road.

*Senate.*—The Oxford Rail Road Company were allowed a longer time to complete the survey of their route. A Bill was passed to be engrossed empowering the Selectmen to license Innholders and Victuallers, excepting the grant to sell spiritous liquors. The Bath and Portland Rail Road Co. are to be exempted from taxation for three years. Mr. Tollman of Bath, introduced an amendment to the Bill of Incorporation excempting the property of the company from taxation six years, but after considerable discussion the amendment was lost, 17 to 9.

*In House*—Passed to be enacted, Bill to incorporate the Kennebec Mutual Fire Insurance Company. There came up a Bill additional to incorporate the Laconia Company—at cotton manufacturing company in Saco. The following remarks of Mr. Jarvis are worthy of attention. They indicate that a new course of policy should be pursued in this State in relation to Manufactures.

Mr. Jarvis of Surry supported the bill at considerable length. He said that the policy of the State in reference to manufacturing coporations was as yet in a state of transition; and that the time was now arrived when it should be settled with some degree of premanency.—He spoke of the change produced in reference to the agricultural prospects of this State in the opening of the Great Western Rail Road—by which the products of the vast valley of the Mississippi were brought in competition with those of our own sterile soil, in the Atlantic cities. That change, had made necessary a change in our pursuits of labor, compelling us to rely more upon our manufacturing capacities, instead of agricultural. Mr. J. contended that the public would be as safe under the provision of this bill, as under those of the general law of 36.

Maine must be a manufacturing State. The great Western Rail Road, as Mr. Jarvis truly says, must change the occupation of the people. The Bill finally passed to be engrossed, 90 to 29.

*In Senate*—Wednesday, Feb. 14. Assigned a Bill to incorporate the Waldo Mineral Spring Company. Why do not individuals petition for the incorporation of a Paris Mineral Spring Company? There is an excellent Mineral Spring in this town, not excelled, we venture to say, by any in the State, if it is by any in the United States. Legislation inexpedient was reported on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the transfer the costs in criminal prosecutions from the State to the Counties.

*In House*—Finally passed, Resolve in favor of Geo. W. Maxim. A debate arose on the Resolve appropriating $1000 for the education of the youth in Madawaska settlement. It finally passed 97 to 32.

*In Senate*—Thursday, Feb. 15. Finally passed, Resolve in favor of Geo. W. Morrison. Passed to be engrossed, Bill to incorporate the Waldo Mineral Spring Company, & Resolve in favor of R. G. Greene

*In House*—The Bill incorporating the Pepperell Manufacturing Company passed to be engrossed, 92 to 33.

APPOINTMENTS.—The New York Herald says that the President has made up his mind to send in the following nominations.

Gilmer of Virginia, Secretary of Navy.
Wilkins of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.
Shannon of Ohio, Minister to France.
Judge Marcy of New York, Judge of the Supreme Court.

☞ Read the case of Mesmerism and Amputation published in our paper of to-day. The Editor of the Bangor Courier relates it as a case which he witnessed in all its features. Is not this proof that Mesmerism is in some of its forms a reality.

☞ A Petition is before the Legislature asking assistance from the State to straighten and repair the road from Augusta to Colbrook, N. H. through Dixfield, Mexico, Andover and Letter B.

☞ "Plebeian" has thrown down the glove in earnest. Will not some of our Democratic friends give him a broad side next week. We are somewhat opposed to the doctrine of "P." yet we are open to conviction. Our columns are ready.

*Mississippi Senator.*—General Jesse Speight, (dem.) was elected on the 9th ult. by the Mississippi Legislature, as U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1845.

☞ The vote in relation to Mr. Henshaw's nomination in Senate was 8 in favor and 34 against him.

Mr. Wise was confirmed as Minister to Brazil, 30 to 10.

☞ A Cass and Johnson meeting was to take place at Augusta last evening. It was called by "many citizens of Gardener."

CONGRESS.—The business in Congress from Feb. 7 to Feb. 10 was a discussion on the Tariff in the Senate.—The House occupied on the Report of the Committee on elections.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice the Democratic Republicans of York County (representing York Congressional District) meet in convention at the Court House in Alfred at 7o'clock, P. M. on the 14th day of February instant, for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore in May next in place of Charles N. Cogswell, previously choosen Delegate, now deceased.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Stephen Woodman, of Buxton, as Chairman, and Alpheus A. Hnascom, of Saco, as Secretary.

On motion of Levi J. Ham, voted to raise a committe of one from each town in the county to nominate a Delegate and substitute to the Democratic National Convention.

The Committee retired, and on motion of Mr. Lewis of Kittery, Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Newfield, was invited to address the meeting.

Mr. Clifford complied with the request; and after briefly alluding to the object of the meeting said his own preference in regard to candidates for the Presidency was well known to the people of this county—the course of Martin Van Buren's cotemporaries who had been named as candidates, was such as to put an end to all controversy in regard to the matter—Mr. Van Buren was without question the candidate of the Democracy for the highest office in their gift. It became the Democratic party to be united and prepare for the coming contest, and not be lulled into supine security, as the battle could not be won without affort. The enemies of Democracy were holding diplomatic feasts—making compromises—forgetting former enmities— and even giving up their principles, for the sake of union of action against the Democratic party. They would spare no effort to concentrate their forces.—From present indications, they would repeat again all the falsehood, misrepresentation, and mumeries of 1840. Their leader had already set the example by cutting *an ash pole* to bear the standard of the heterogenious troops. He had thought that the next contest would be one of principle, but he was of a different opinion now—no one knew what whig principles were—they would resort to every means to conceal their real sentiments till in power. It is well understood hers at the North that Clay was high a tariff man—but in order to his success it was necessary to conciliate the South and Southwest, and there, by his letters, he had endeavored to give the impression that he was a free trade man—at least more so than Mr. Van Buren. From the course of their leaders, we may judge of the means that will put in operation against us in the next contest. The democracy should be united and ready to meet them. He was glad York County was united in the contest between Democracy and Federalism—they could not be deceived by whig promises—they knew they never would be redeemed.

The committee now came in, and reported, by their Chairman, Wm. A. Hayes, that they had nominated HON. NATHAN CLIFFORD of Newfield as Delegate, & JAMES OSBORNE Esq. of Kennebunk as substitute.

Mr Clifford rose and said, that among the many favors he had received from the Democracy of York County, none had been more grateful to his feellings than the one now bestowed.—His views on the subject of the Presidential nomination were already well known, and no further avowal of them was necessary.

Mr. Simon Lewis of Kittery addressed the Convention, briefly, upon the coming contest, and expressed a hope that the Democracy would be united and firmly adhere to their principle.

Mr. Tuck of Parsonsfield, offered the following Resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted, the meeting rising in their favor.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of the Legislature, to keep down the expense of the government; the most obvious and practical way to do which is A SHORT SESSION.

*Resolved*, That considering the State has recently been at great expense in revising the laws, and that our citizens fondly believing they would have the character of premanency, have provided themselves with the statutes prescribing their duties and furnishing the rules by which they hold and manage their property, we consider it unwise and of pernicious consequence to change them until they are fully understood by the people and their operation fully ascertained by the test of time and experiance.

*Resolved*, That the long established system of judicial proceedings, handed down to us by our ancestors of many generations, and made familiar by our habits and practice under it, should not be changed for doubtful schemes and experiments in legislation that would oblige the quiet citizen to restor to legal advice and assistance for a knowledge of his rights and duties under such novel and untried regulations.

*Resolved*, That the trial by a jury of twelve men has been justly esteemed the great safeguard of the right of the citizen and one of the glories and distinguishing traits of of free government, any insidious attempts, therefore, under pretence of economy or otherwise to change their character or dimluish their number, should be looked upon with jealousy and meet the frowns of every patriot and friend of free and liberal institutions.

*Whereas*, considering the recent revision of the public laws, and state of the Treasury and public debt, the people have expected the legislature would with all convenient despatch, to the necessary and special legislation for the State, and not waste their time and increase their expenses and burdens by discussing undue projects and untried experiments on the administration of justice and the execution of the laws, or for changing the public statutes at so much expense, digested and promulgated. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives from York Districts be requested and instructed to use their best endeavors to meet the expectations of their constituents and close the session at an early day, to prolong which under any pretence cannot meet the approbation of this meeting.

*Resolved*, That the President and Secretary send a copy of these resolves to the Senators from York Senatorial District, and cause the same to be published in the Maine Democrat.

*Voted*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Maine Democrat, Oxford Democrat, Argus and American Portland, and other Democratic papers will copy the same.

STEPHEN WOODMAN, Chairman.
ALPHEUS A. HANSCOM, Secretary.

YANKEE INGENUITY EXHAUSTED.—The most extraordinary invention, in our opinion, of the present times, is "Palmer's Endless Self-Computing Scale," which we have just examined. Our age is marked by what may be termed a utilitarian character; but most of its inventions are but alterations or improvements upon existing works. This, however, proceeds upon a plan entirely new, and forms what we supposed was the least possible to make—a mental labor machine; a machine to save intense study, do up our thinking, and bring out mathematical results. It is designed to solve all mathematical problems mechanically.—It consists of a logarithmic combination of numbers on one or more circles, one of which revolves within the other. Computations that have required several days to perform, are wrought out by this scale in a few moments, and that without any strong mental exertion. It performs all the operations in arithmetic and geometry, its application being as boundless as the application of figures themselves.—Boston Traveller.

The proposition to fix the election of Presidential electors in this state, on the same day as in Massachusetts, created quite a storm in the House yesterday. Fair play is not what the leaders of federalism want. 1840 showed them the advantage of voting their men twice over; first in Massachusetts and then in Maine. They do not relish a change, which threatens to break up the business of their flying corps of mercinaries.—Age.

The Calis (Me.) Journal states that a flock of ferocious Loupcerviers, numbering some five or six, have been seen a number of times within a few days but a short distance from that village.—One man says he saw them in the road and that it was with great difficulty that he could force them to leave the premises or give him a pass.

A young girl was up before the Recorder of N. Orleans, for appearing in the public streets in boy's clothes. The Recorder asked her if she was married, and having received a reply in the negative, he decided that, although married women, by conventional usages, were allowed sometimes to assume that dress, single ladies never were.

VERY TRUE.—Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions seldom incorrect. He said, 'A newspaper and a Bible in every good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality and civil liberty.'

CLAY CLUBS—A NEW MOTTO.—The Cincinnati Sun says that among a number of mottos for banners recently suggested in a Whig print, in notices the following which is at once descriptive both of the Candidate and the principles of the party. "Clay *Clubs* and *Spades*, bore aloft by the productive interests, with the motto *We Win*." The Sun accompanies the above with the following pointed and just reflections:

Capital! None will dispute that a pack of cards will better illustrate the character of the Whig candidate, than any other possible device. But who is meant by the "productive interest," in this gambling connection? Certainly not the farmers and mechanics for they "win" by the plough and hammer! Aye, we have it; the editor means that "interest" which has been so "productive" of mischeif in the country, money manufacturers, the makers of the late Bankrupt Law, the men who prostitute legislation to private purposes, and to rob the widow and the fatherless through National Banks. This is the productive interest that Whiggery sustains, and it is proper they should be marshalled under the "Club and Spade," the legitimate tools of the craft. "Hang out your banner on the outer wall."

Miller and the second advent cause continue to draw crowds of people at the Tabernacle, where Mr. Miller himself has been preaching to full houses for a week, and is expected to continue to-day and to-morrow; after which, the Rev. Mr Jones, who a few weeks since preached to general acceptance, will continue to preach for some weeks to come. From the great number of people who daily throng the Tabernacle and listen with attention to what is there said, there appears to be no abatement of zeal or earnestness in this cause, and no want of confidence in the principle held out, although the expiration of the time (the ensuing spring) is so near at hand. Mr. Miller appears to have fully recovered his health, and to have renewed his youth and vigor.—Boston Post.

## CASS AND JOHNSON MEETING

We have received a notice, over the signature of "*many citizens of Gardiner*," for such a meeting to be holden here next Monday evening, at the New Court House, for the purpose of "*developing public sentiment*" in this District.

The right of the friends of Messrs Cass and Johnson, to hold such meeting, is not denied, and so far as they believe it to be practicable to operate upon the approaching National Convention by demonstration of that sort, we are willing to admit that they are acting in a manner, which *according to their view of future probabilities*, is perfectly fair and legitimate.

But as it seems to us, the nomination of Mr. Van Buren is nearly as certain as any future event can be, and connot, at any rate, be prevented by any movement to be made here.—What then, can be the effect of such movements, beyound distracting and confusing our common council? They cannot aid Gen. Cass, or Col. Johnson. *They cannot fail to injure Mr. Van Buren.* We do not impute that motive to the originators of these movements, but we invite their attention to this, their obvious and natural effect.

We have been of those, who have thought that a new nomination would secure an easier victory, than the nomination of Mr. Van Burn. We think so still. But we believe also, that Mr. Van Buren can be elected, and that it is the duty of every democrat to assist in his election. He will be nominated, beyond any reasonable question, and it is high time that the work of consolidating our ranks should be undertaken in good earnest.

The agitation of other names, as matters now stand, only tends to distraction, division and disunion. We do not impeach the motive of any who are concerned in such agitation, but we beg them *to think again before they act.*—*Augusta Age.*

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We have been informed on good authority that an inhabitant of the Keystone State has discovered the secret of manufacturing artificial marble on *natural principles*. The discover is a Yankee by birth, and has devoted many years to the theoretical and practical architecture.

We have been shown a specimen of Lime stone prepared by the above method, and unhesitatingly pronounce it superior to any artificial stone or marble that we have ever seen.—The discoverer feels assured that his preparation has only to be publicly introduced in order to supercede the use of lime morter, in the varied processes of plastering, and will be extensively used for stucco-work, mosaic, statuary, mantle-pieces, table slabs, atmospheric and hydraulic cement, roofing of houses, and paving of streets, &c. It will set or harden in six hours when applied in plastering houses. It will resist the action of atmospheric heat, damp, frost, &c., and is susceptible of a high polish. This composition will answer better than roman cement for aqueducts locks of canals, &c. Its best recommendation, however, is its cheapness, as it can be manufactured at a cost little exceeding ordinary lime mortar. We recommend this material to Congress, and hope that all the public buildings that may hereafter be erected will be so constructeq as to rival the Pyramids in durability.

STOPPING BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.—Dr. Negrier, of Angiers, France, has published a new method of stopping bleeding from the nose. The following induced him to try the plan:—"Some years ago, I cut myself under the nose while shaving. The blood flowed copiously from this petty wound, and I could not stop it, either with court plaster or by cauterizing with the nitrate of silver. By chance, however, I lifted up both my arms at once to reach something, and I saw, to my great surprise, that the flow of blood, which was copious just before immediately stopped. I lowered my arms, and the hæmorrage began again; I again lifted them up, and again the blood immediately stopped. In this way I renewed and stopped the flow five or six times, in order to convince myself perfectly that the sudden raising of the arms was realy the cause of the hæmorrhage. Lastly, I kept my arms raised for one or two minutes; and during this period a plastic crust formed upon the cut, which put a final stop to the hæmorrage." The following case, being one of those reported by the author, will show his method of proceeding:—"April, 1839. A chimney-sweeb, aged fourteen, had already lost two hundred grammes (six ounces) of blood from the right nostril. The blood was still flowing very fast. I had the boy placed with his head high; then, with the forefinger of the left hand, I compressed the nostrit from which the blood was flowing, while doing this I made him lift up his right arm perpendicularly, telling him to keep it so for two minutes; the hæmorrhage had stopped in ten seconds."

REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER, named Abel Carpenter, died recently at Lyndon, Vt., in his 89th year. He lived at Providence, R. I., on the breaking out of the Revolution, in which he was first a soldier, then a lieutenant then quarter master; was stationed at Roxbury on the day of the battle of Bunker Hill, was wounded at Harlæm Heights, was one of the 400 that repulsed 2000 British at Fort Mifflin, and was in the battle of Monmouth. The North Star relates an incident at the evacuation of Newport by the British, which shows his firmness of nerve.

"To prevent the Americans from crossing from Newport to the main land, they took up the bridge, except the stringers. Gen. Lafayette was desirous of passing the bridge, but its heights and length made his head whirl, and it was impossible for him to cross without assistance, and it was difficult to render it. Mr. Carpenter volunteered, and did it the only practicable way, and that was by walking backward the whole distance, and leading the General by the hand—they preformed this perilous enterprise in safety, and thus out-generalled the enemy."

SLAVERY IN OREGON.—A Methodist missionary in our far Western teritory, in a communication published in the Western Christian Advocate, says that slavery in that country has existed from time immemorial. The stronger tribes make war on the weaker, take prisoners and enslave them. And many of the settlers, both French and American, buy and sell slaves. By these most of the work of the farmers is done.'


## READ THIS.

## Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experiance in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—is13


## DIED.

In Turner, 30th ult. Mrs. Zilphia, wife of Hon. Job. Prince aged 44 years.

## Oxford Washingtonian Convention.

IN view of the present state of the Washingtonian enterprise, the Washingtonians of Sumner invite their brethren and all friendly to the cause of Temperance in this County to meet in Convention on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Congregational Meeting House in Sumner, to adopt such measures as may be thought best for carrying forward the glorious cause of Washingtonian Temperance. An Address may be expected on the occasion, from some one of the advocates of the cause.

Fellow citizens—labourers in this great and good cause, is it not high time to awake and take hold of this work with renewed vigor and energy, and finish it up in good style? Come up then, to this meeting with resolute hearts, fixed purposes, kindling philanthropy and burning zeal. Come with a fixed and unwavering purpose to carry forward the cause of Temperance till the work drunkard shall be but a relic of the past; a distillery only known in history, and a dram shop found but in the records of former days.

By request of the Washingtonians of Sumner.

ZURY ROBINSON.

Sumner, Feb. 15, 1844.


## Gould's Academy in Bethel.

THE SPRING TERM of GOULD'S ACADEMY, in Bethel, will commence WEDNESDAY, the 6th of March, to continue twelve weeks.

The Classical and high English Departments will continue under the care of MR. M. R. BARTLETT. The Modern Languages and general English Department, under the care of MR. ABIENATHY GROVER.

The flattering success which has always attended these much experienced young gentlemen in their efforts to instruct the young, gives the Trustees of the Institution assurance that it will continue to receive that share of public patronage which it has had in former times.

There is connected with the Academy for the benefit of students, a Library and Cabinet, conducted by the officers of the Literary Society.

Board in good families, (including lights and wood,) for $1,00 to $1,25. Tuition, $3,00 per quarter.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, Feb. 2, 1844. 3*41


## State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:—Western District Court, Nov. Term, 1843.

JAMES STEELE, of Guildhall, in the County of Essex and State of Vermont, Esquire, Plaintiff, v. Charles H. Post, of Byron in the County of Oxford, Yeoman, Defendant, In a plea of the case, in which the plaintiff declares upon a note of hand given by the defendant to the plaintiff for forty-eight dollars on demand and interest, dated August 4th, 1837, which though often requested the defendant has not paid. To the damage of the plaintiff (as he says) the sum of one hundred dollars.

It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the service of the Plaintiff's writ the defendant was out of the State and has had no notice of this suit—It is therefore Ordered, That the plaintiff cause the substance of the Plff's Writ and this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county of Oxford, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of June next, that the defendent may then and there appear and, if he see cause, defend against this suit. Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

The foregoing is the substance of the Plaintiff's Writ and a copy of the Order of Court thereon.

41 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

## *Administrator's Sale.*

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday the 30th day of March next at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of

*HEZEKIAH BRYANT,*

late of Turner in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, charges of administration, &c. Said estate consists of the farm on which Jacob Allen now lives, being the Southerly half of Lot numbered 260 in said town of Turner. Sale on the premises, and terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JOB PRINCE, Administrator.

Turner, February 16, 1844. 40

## Notice of Foreclosure.

ON the second day of November, 1842, Axel Decoster, then of Buckfield in the County of Oxford, made and executed to me the subscriber, a mort gage deed of that date of a certain lot of land situated in Byron in said County, being the lot numbered One in the Fifteenth Range of Lots in said township, containing by estimation one hundred acres, more or less, conditioned for the payment of certain notes of hand therein mentioned, which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, where reference may be had. And whereas, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, by reason thereof, I for the claim to foreclose said mortgage agreeably to the Statute.

ANDREW BROWN.

Byron, February 12, 1844. 41

# WRIGHT'S
## ☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS☜

**The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.**

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than "Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills." To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

### 'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vile wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre 'lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholily is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

**Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!**

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'

—Indians Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

**198** TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. **198**

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

*AGENTS.*

*Oxford County.*

*Andover*, Lewis Crockett.
*Albany*, Thomas Jameson.
*Bethel*, Kimball & Crocker.
*Bethel E.*, E. M. Carter & Co
*Bethel, Walker's Mills*, Erastus Hisborn.
*Brownfield*, Daniel Tyler.
*Buckfield*, E. & L. Atwood
*Canton Mills*, J. M. Deshon.
*Canton*, Holland & Austin,
*Dixfield*, Charles L. Eustis.
*Dixfield E.*, H. J. Dakin.
*Fryeburg*, H. C. Buswell.
*Fryeburg N.* D. W. O'Brion & Co.
*Greenwood*, Joseph Stevens.
*Hartford*, Winslow Hall.
*Hiram*, Alpheus Spring.
*Livermore*, Strickland & Morrison.
*Livermore N.* J. Coolidge.
*Livermore (Haine's Corner)* Samuel R. Nelson.
*Lovell*, James Walker.
*Mexico*, James L. Dolloff.
*Norway*, Wm. E. Goodnow
*Norway N.* Jonathan Swift.
*Oxford, Craigie's Mills*, Charles Durell.
*Oxford, Welchville*, Brown & Cox.
*Paris*, Thomas Crocker.
*Paris N.* Alanson Briggs.
*Paris S.* O. H. Paine.
*Porter*, John Higgins.
*Rumford Point*, J. H. Wardwell.
*Rumford Centre*, J. Graham.
*Rumford Falls*, A. Bolster.
*Sumner*, Jeremiah Howe.
*Sumner N.* L. & R. Crocker.
*Turner*, J. Blake & Son.
*Turner Centre*, Mitchell & Bradford.
*Waterford*, Chaplin Nelson.

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

# Astonishing News!

*"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."*—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

## CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and a case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

## CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.
62 COURT STEET 62
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTDE STREET.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

**WM. E. GOODNOW,**
Agent for the County of Oxford.

oc 26, 1842. 3tif

**COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,**
*FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.*

# DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
## *CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,*

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hemorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cantaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

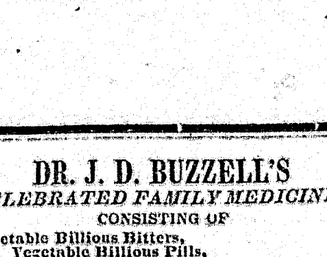
THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken in a dioses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secreta ry and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on to contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them

*Agents—Oxford County.*

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Rumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpuss, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49




FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits* or *Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

# $10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

*GENUINE DUTCH OR*
**GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.**
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famil Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation, and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hoseack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billous Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billous complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.**

WHEREAS DAVID P. STOWELL, of Paris in the County of Oxford, did on the third day of November, A. D. 1842, conveyed to me, the subscriber, by his deed of mortgage of that date three certain pieces or parcels of land situated in said Paris and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 65—Page 220, to secure the payment of a certain note of hand; and whereas, the condition of said mortgage is broken, I give this notice to foreclose the same, agreeable to the Statute in such case made and provided.

SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, February 10th, 1844. 40

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that Barnabas Brackett, of Denmark in the County of Oxford, conveyed to me the subscriber, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1842, by deed of mortgage, a certain parcel of land and the buildings thereon, situated on Mosse Brook in said Denmark. The said mortgage is recorded in the Registry of the Western District, Oxford County, Book 29, page 280; to which Record reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises. The condition of said mortgage having been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD.

Portland, Feb. 7, 1844 40

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.**

WHEREAS, ZACHEUS MCALLISTER, by his deed duly executed on the fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Western part of Oxford County, Book 91, Pages 284 & 285, conveyed by mortgage to St. John Smith and John B. Brown certain real estate, consisting of six parcels or lots of land situated in the town of Usher, County of Oxford, and particularly described in said mortgage.

The condition of said mortgage deed having been broken, the said Smith & Brown claim said premises by reason of the breach of the condition of said deed, and they hereby give notice of their claim to foreclose said mortgage as by law is provided.

S. J. SMITH.
J. B. BROWN.

January 30th, 1844. 40

**TREASURER'S NOTICE,—NEWRY.**

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Newry, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the Collector, George G. Chapman, for the year 1842, has certified to me that the same are taxed in the bills committed to him to collect by the Assessors of said town of Newry and the following sums remain unpaid, viz:—

| Names of non-res'dents and description of non-resident lands. | Ranges. | No. of Lots. | No. of Acres. | Value. | Am't of Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land formerly owned by Sarah Bostwick, now supposed to belong to Theopilus Harris of Philadelphia; said land taxable after deduction of public lands and lands otherwise taxed; said land lying in the Northwesterly part of Newry, | | | 7661 | 766 | 10 58 |
| Orange C Frost, | | | 14 | 14 | 18 |
| Trickey, | 4 | 4 | 100 | 40 | 55 |
| Jacob Jackson, | 5 | 4 | 100 | 50 | 69 |
| G. Gurney, | 5 | 2 | 100 | 50 | 69 |
| Land taken from Andover West Surplus and annexed to Newry by an Act of the Legislature. Owners unknown. | | | | | |
| | 10 | 1 | 100 | 10 | 12 |
| | | 2 | 100 | 10 | 12 |
| | | 3 | 100 | 10 | 12 |
| | | 4 | 100 | 10 | 12 |
| | | 5 | 100 | 10 | 12 |
| | | 6 | 100 | 10 | 12 |
| | | 7 | 100 | 22 | 29 |
| | 11 | 1 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | | 2 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | | 3 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | | 4 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | | 5 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | | 6 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | 12 | 3 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | | 4 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | | 6 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | 13 | 3 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | | 4 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | 14 | 1 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | | 2 | 100 | 10 | 13 |
| | | 3 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 4 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | 15 | 1 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 2 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 3 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 4 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 5 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 6 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | 16 | 1 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 2 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 3 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 4 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 5 | 100 | 60 | 13 |
| | | 6 | 100 | 60 | 13 |

| Names of Residents. | Taxes on real estate. | Am't unp'd |
|---|---|---|
| Willard Goodnow | 1 72 | 75 |
| Samuel Russell | 2 66 | 57 |
| Josiah Smith | 2 68 | 2 68 |
| Haven Glidden | 5 52 | 3 61 |
| Levi L. Wight | 3 18 | 82 |
| Daniel Wider | 8 23 | 23 |
| Urborn York | 3 79 | 3 79 |

ENOCH FOSTER, Treasurer.

January 30th, 1844. 39

**Notice of Foreclosure.**

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the second day of February, 1833, Clarendon Walker, by his deed of that date, mortgaged to Henry Prentiss, Esq. late of Paris in the County of Oxford, deceased, certain real estate situate in the north part of the town of Paris aforesaid, and being the south half of Lot numbered Twenty-six in the Eighth Range of lots in said Paris, and the same formerly sold by said Prentiss to Ebenezer Drake; that the condition of said mortgage has been broken; that the subscriber has been legally appointed Administrator of the estate of said Prentiss, and has taken upon himself the trust, and given bond according to law; the subscriber therefore in his said official capacity claims to foreclose said mortgage. WHITNEY CUMMINGS.

Paris, Feb. 1st, 1844 z39

***Notice of Foreclosure.***

WHEREAS on the twenty-ninth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and forty, Charles Doughty by his deed of that date conveyed to me the Southerly part of Lots numbered Nine and Ten situate in that part of the town of Greenwood in the County of Oxford called Mosher & Haskel's Grant, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars in three years and interest, annually,—which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 59, Page 493, reference thereto being had for a more particular description both of premises and condition—and whereas the condition of said conveyance, or mortgage, has been broken, by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure of the same.

SETH CURTIS.

Woodstock, February 3, 1844 39

**Administrator's Sale.**

BY License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction on Monday the eleventh day of March A. D. 1844, at ten o'clock A. M. at the late dwelling house of William Towle in Porter in said County, so much of the real estate of the said William Towle, deceased, situate in said Porter and Parsonsfield in the County of York, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower, as will produce the sum of twenty-nine hundred dollars for the payment of the just deebts, charges of administration and incidental charges. Terms at sale. JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Adm'r

Porter, Jan. 29, 1844 39

***Administrators' & Guardians'***
**DEEDS** for Sale at this Office.

**STATE OF MAINE.**

[L. S.]—OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy, GREETING:

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of William L. Howe of Waterford, in said County, Yeoman, to the value of one hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1842, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Randolph A. L. Codman and Edward Fox, both of Portland, in said County, Counsellors at Law and copartners under the firm, name of Godman & Fox, in a plea of the case, for that the said Howe, at said Portland, to wit, at said Paris, on the day of the purchase of this writ being indebted to the Plaintiffs in the sum of seventy dollars and forty-seven cents according to the annexed account, then and there in consideration thereof promised the Plaintiffs to pay them the same sum on demand. Yet the said defendent, though often requested, has not paid said to the plaintiffs, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiffs (as they say) the sum of one hundred dollars which shall then and there be made to appear, with due damages And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq. at Paris, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss:—Western District Court, November Term, 1843.

*Randolph A. L. Codman et al. v. Wm. L. Howe.*

ORDERED, That the said William L. Howe, the defendent, be notified of the pendency of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the Plaintiff's Writ and of this Order three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June next, that he may then and there appear and answer to said suit if he shall see cause.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of Writ and Order of Court.

40 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk,

***Guardian's Sale.***

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue at my residence, on Saturday the 16th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., all the interest of which Leonard, Solomon R. and Moses Town, all minor heirs of Solomen Town late of Albany, in said County, deceased, are seized in and to the homestead farm of their late Father, situated in said Albany,—and also in and to Lot No. 11, Range 2, in said town Their interest consists of one eighth part each in common and undivided of the real estate aforesaid, subject to the Widow's Dower therein. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. SUSANNA TOWN.

Albany, Feb. 9, 1844 40

**Notice—Freedom.**

THIS may certify that I have given to my son *GEORGE W. DOOR*, his time to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

his
SILAS ✕ DOOR.
mark.

Peru, Feb. 3, 1844.—*40

***GREAT BARGAINS!***

# FRANCIS BLAKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO G. & F. BLAKE,)

HAS just received from New York and Boston, a splendid and desirable Stock of new and fashionable FALL and WINTER GOODS, Foreign and Domestic; which he now offers at wholesale or retail to the former patrons of G. & F. Blake, and the public generally, at prices as low as Goods of the same quality, can be purchased in the county, State, or United States. Among which are the following:

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES
SATINETTS, VESTINGS,
All kinds of COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS
Prints, Copperplates,
SILKS, CLOAK CLOTHS,
In great variety.

***CARPETINGS, FEATHERS,***

Rich and cheap SHAWLS, Linens, Damasks, Hosiery, Gloves, Rich Ribbons and Linings.

**Paper Hangings, School Books,**

of every description.

STATIONERY

of all kinds.

***Hats, Caps, & Furs.***

CROCKERY, GLASS, & CHINA WARE,

And every kind of Furnishing Goods.

GROCERIES, HARD & HOLLOW WARE

Iron and Steel, Nails, Glass, Lime, Fish,
Salt, Flour, and Grindstones.

*DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, MEDICINES, &c.*

☞Please call and examine.

Harrison, Nov. 21. 3m

# BLACK-SMITHING.

The subscriber, having located himself on Paris Hill, (near the shop formerly occupied by J. R. Merrill,) is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the neatest and best manner.

**ELIPTIC SPRINGS,**

***Carriage Work***

of all kinds,

AXES, HOES,
PITCH-FORKS, MANURE-FORKS,
CHAINS, CHISELS,
PLANE-IRONS

and all kinds of edge tools made to order and at short notice.

*Horse Shoeing* in the best manner for 80 cts.
*Ox Shoeing* Do. $1.33.

☞All of which will be WARRANTED.

JOHN COOPER, Jr.

Paris Hill, Nov. 24, 1843. 3m30

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Gideon Cushman, Jr. named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Lewis Packard, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Gideon Cushman, Jr. give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

# ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM,

**EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH,**

AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

**Commencing Jan., 1844.**

THE publishers of this very popular Magazine for Youth being anxious to be more fully entitled to the success which has attended their efforts, would announce to their patrons that they intend to make the forth coming volume far more interesting than any of its predecessors. The Editorial department will still be under the management of S. G. GOODRICH, Esq. the highly popular author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose fame as one of the most fascinating writers for youth is too extensively diffused to need further comment. A variety of new and pleasing articles are now ready, and will appear in this volume, not inferior in interest, to the 'Travels of Thomas Trotter,' 'The Siberian Sable Hunters,' 'Story of Philip Brusque,' 'Adventures of Robert Merry,' and others which have been finished in the preceding volumes. Every article will be thoroughly digested before it is admitted into the work, and great care will be taken that it shall not contain anything inconsistent with morality and virtue. Commencing in January, we shall also introduce a piece of Music in every number. We have also in progress a variety of new and striking Engravings, designed by Mr. H. Billings, for this work exclusively. In short, the publishers are determined to make this Magazine as good as talent, care, attention and liberal expense can make it, and they respectfully ask ALL Mr. Robert Merry's friends to give them their kind support and encouragement. The Terms of the Museum will continue as before, viz:—

**One Dollar per annum, in advance.**

In order, however, to give all an opportunity to to peruse Mr. Merry's work, the publishers propose to make the following

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.☜

For $3,00 we will send four copies of the Museum one year.
" 5,00 " 7 " " "
" 10,00 " 15 " " "
" 20,00 " 32 " " "
" 25,00 " 40 " " "

The Cash in all cases to be sent in advance, and free from expense to us, and, if convenient, the whole number should be sent to one address. Letters enclosing money for the above work, if post paid or free, may be sent at OUR RISK, provided the money is enclosed in the presence of the Post Master.

Address G. M. ATWOOD, Gardiner, Me.

## WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 4th of March next, under the government and instruction of

GEORGE W. TRUE,
AND MOSES B. WALKER.

Thorough instruction will be given as heretofore in the Ancient and Modern languages, and in the various departments of literature and science.

Familiar lectures on various subjects connected with mental and moral culture will be given during the term.

*Arrangements have been made with Mr. J. G. Ballard for opening a boarding-house where board can be obtained for $1,00 per week.*

Board in private families, $1,50 for males, $1,25 for females.

*TERMS PER QUARTER.*

For common English Branches, - - - $3,00
" Higher " " - - - - 4,00
" Languages, - - - - - - 5,00

Feb. 5th, 1844. w440

## LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on MONDAY, March 4th. In addition to thorough instruction in the solid branches arrangements have been made to afford to young ladies instruction in Music and Painting. No effort will be spared to render the Institution worthy of its increased patronage. Good board can be obtained upon very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the Principal, Mr. EDWARD P. WESTON, or to

SAMUEL PICKARD, Sec'y.

Lewiston Falls, Feb. 7, 1844. 340

# GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr.

Hartford, June 13, 1843. eoply7

# DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificitsl Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price,—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 23. tf47

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of the Widow of William Noble, late of said Waterford, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

28 Copy—Attest; GLO F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of the Widow of William Morse, late of said Waterford, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal, and that her Dower may be assigned to her out of the real estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

## SAMUEL F. MARBLE.

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, ME.

## SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

***Deputy Sheriff,***

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to Feb. 14 1842. 41

**Standard Periodical for Youth.**

A NEW VOLUME OF

## TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

## C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

## WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.